

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

San Francisco, March 13th, per  
Bark Lady Lampson.

## THE EMPEROR ADDRESSES THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

An extraordinary edition of the *Official Gazette* contains the following proclamation from Emperor Frederick:

To My People: The Emperor has ended his glorious life. In the much-loved father whom I bewail and whom my royal house with melaments in the deepest sorrow, the faithful Prussian people have lost their famous King, the German nation the founder of its unity and the newly risen empire the first German Emperor. His illustrious name will remain inseparably bound up with all the greatness of the German Fatherland, in whose new creation the strenuous labor of the Prussian people and princes has met with its most splendid reward. While King William raised the Prussian army to the heights of its earnest vocation by the never-tiring care of the nation's father, he laid a sure foundation for the victories which were afterward gained by the German arms under his leadership and out of which sprang national unity. He therefore secured to the empire a portion of power such as up to that time every German heart had yearned for, but had scarcely dared to hope for. And that which he won for his people in honorable, death-bringing fight, he was destined to strengthen and beneficially increase by the long and peaceful toil of his laborious years of government.

Safely resting upon her own strength, Germany stands forth esteemed in the council of nations, and desires only to enjoy in peaceful progress that which she has won. That this is so, we have to thank Emperor William. In his never-wavering devotion to duty, consecrated to the welfare of the Fatherland, he was supported by his reliance upon the self-sacrificing devotion of which the Prussian people had given unvarying proofs, and in which all the German races shared. In all the rights and duties which are connected with the crown and my house, for the time that according to God's will may be allotted me to rule, I am resolved to faithfully preserve the name now passed to me. Indeed with the greatness of my mission, I shall make it my whole endeavor to continue the fabric in the spirit in which it was founded—to make Germany the center of peace and foster her welfare.

To my faithful people, who have stood by my house throughout the history of a whole century, in good as in evil days, I offer my unbounded confidence, for I am convinced that on the basis of the unbreakable bond between the sovereign and his people which, independently of every change in the life of the state, forms the unalterable substance of the house of Hohenzollern, my crown rests henceforward, securely sustained as it is upon the devotion of the country to the Government of which I am now called and of which I solemnly promise to be a faithful King, both in happiness and in sorrow. May God grant me his blessing and strength to carry out this work to which my life shall henceforth be devoted.

Berlin, March 12, 1888.

## POLICY OF EMPEROR FREDERICK.

The *German Official Gazette* contains a letter from Emperor Frederick to Prince Bismarck in which he says:

My Dear Prince: At the commencement of my reign it is necessary for me to turn to you, for many years the trusted chief servant of my father, who now rests in God. You are the true and courageous counsellor who gave to his policy its aim and form and secured its complete fulfillment. You I am in duty bound to warmly thank for the maintenance of my house, and you have, therefore, the right, before all others, to know what are the standpoints which will be the guiding principles for upholding my Government. The ordinances, constitution and the rights of the empire and of Prussia must before all be consolidated in veneration and with regard to the customs of the nation. The concessions which frequent changes in state regulations and measures cause should be avoided as much as possible. The advancement of the administration of the Imperial Government must be left undisturbed on the firm foundation whereon the Prussian State has hitherto rested in security in the empire.

The constitutional rights of all federal governments must as conscientiously be respected as those of the Reichstag. But similar respect for the rights of the Emperor must be expected at the same time. We must keep before our eyes that these mutual rights must only serve for promoting the public welfare and must always be employed in fully satisfying any further and undoubted national requirements which may arise. The necessary and surest guaranty of the unimpeded execution of these tasks I see in the unabated maintenance of the warlike power of the country, of my well-armed army and of the navy now growing up, for which important duties have arisen in the acquirement of trans-oceanic possessions. Both must at all times be maintained by the full completion of their organization, which has already formed the foundation of their fame, and which guarantees their further effective service.

I am resolved to conduct the Government, both in the Empire and Prussia, with a conscientious observance of the provisions of the constitutions of each. I desire that the basis of religious toleration, held sacred by my house, shall continue to be extended to all my subjects, of whatever religious community or creed. In agreement with the views of my imperial father, I shall warmly support all efforts calculated to improve the economical prosperity of the different classes of society, to conciliate their opposing interests, and, as far as it is in my power, to alleviate unavoidable perplexity.

Closely bound up with the social question, I regard that of the education of youth. Efforts to this end must be on a higher scale and more widely accessible. We must avoid creating dangers by partial education, and awakening demands which the economical powers of the nation cannot satisfy. We must also be careful that through one-sided efforts for increased knowledge the task of education shall not remain neglected. Only a generation growing up upon a sound basis—in fear of God and in simplicity of morals—can possess sufficient rising power to overcome the dangers which in times of rapid economical movements arise for the entire community through the example set by highly luxurious individuals.

It is my will that no opportunity be lost to offer every opposition to the temptation of disproportionate expenditures. Self government granted to the greater and lesser communities in this State I consider beneficial. On the other hand, I would suggest an examination of the question whether the right of levying taxes conferred upon these communities and which is exercised by them without sufficient regard for the burden simultaneously sustained by the Empire and State, may not weigh unfairly upon individuals. It will specially gratify me to bring to its full development the blossom which German art and science have shown so rich a measure for realizing.

These are my intentions, and counting upon your well-beloved devotion, and on the support of your tried experience, may it be vouchsafed me thus, with the unanimous co-operation of the organs of the Empire and the devoted activity of the representatives of the people, as well as of all our officials, to lead Germany and Prussia to new honors in domain and in pacific developments. Careless of splendor and glorious achievement, I shall be content if it can be hereafter said of my government that it has been beneficial to my people, useful to my country and a blessing to my empire. Your affectionate

FREDERICK.

## GERMAN IMPERIAL NOTES.

Tens of thousands of persons were wearing imitation corn flowers, the favorite flowers of the dead monarch.

A post mortem examination of Emperor William's body revealed a calculus the size of a pigeon's egg, which must have caused intense pain.

A question has arisen whether the Landtag may accept Emperor Frederick's written oath, instead of his personal oath spoken in an audible voice, as prescribed by the Constitution.

The remains of Emperor William were to be conveyed from the Cathedral, after state ceremonies, to the Charlottenberg mausoleum on Friday night, 16th instant. Windows along the route were offered at fabulous prices. The use of a single window was sold for \$300.

Emperor Frederick passed a good night on the 12th. His condition appeared satisfactory. Remark was made on his upright bearing on walking from the train that took him from San Remo, as proof that the reports that he had suffered a relapse in strength were groundless.

The Imperial train arrived at Charlottenberg on the night of the 10th. The Emperor and Empress were greeted by the Crown Prince and his wife and Prince Henry of Saxe-Meiningen. They were driven direct to the castle along a route which was densely crowded with people, who manifested much enthusiasm.

The whole Russian army, by special order of the Czar, will wear mourning for four weeks, and the regiments of which the dead Emperor was honorary Colonel, for five weeks. The vacant honorary colonelcy of the Kaluga Regiment has been conferred upon Emperor Frederick, who has also been appointed Titular Commander of the St. Petersburg Regiment of Grenadiers.

## A GREAT STORM.

The hardest snowstorm of the year was raging at New York on the 12th. In fact some of the oldest inhabitants said it was unprecedented, while others fixed their minds away back in 1855 for a parallel. The city was simply snowbound. Out of forty mails due before noon, only two arrived up till 2 in the afternoon. There was a serious block in telegraph business also, no less than a hundred wires leading out of the metropolis being down. No horse cars were running and the ferryboats only did a desultory traffic. Even the elevated railroads were blocked, and one train ran into a preceding one, killing the engineer of the rear train and injuring several passengers. Business on 'change was all but abandoned. Hospitals were crowded with people hurt and frostbitten on the streets, although few of the cases were serious. Through derangement of the telephone service the police were put to an unusual amount of walking and much inconvenience. Electric lights were ordered shut off, to prevent danger to the public in case of their wires falling. Snow

banks were four and five feet high on the streets. A woman was actually frozen to death on the corner of Broadway and Fulton streets, which is said to be the busiest corner in the world. The storm was general in New York State, Connecticut and points south. Washington was blockaded, having no telegraph news and few trains. Railroads leading into the capital were blocked with snow, fallen trees, telegraph poles and wires. All over the storm area the wind blew a gale. The Canadian Pacific Railway trains were blocked. Disasters to shipping off the Atlantic Coast were expected to be heard of. European telegrams told of a heavy storm across the water, so that there was little news beyond intelligence of affairs in Germany. The New York Fire Department was seriously inconvenienced by the storm. Three horses and fifty men were three hours in getting an engine back to the house. In some cases the coal supply wagons failing to reach fires, the firemen had to chop down signs, shutters and all available woodwork for fuel.

## DEATH OF HENRY BERGH.

Henry Bergh, founder and President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, died at New York March 12th. He was born in that city in 1823, the son of the leading shipbuilder of his time. His intervention in behalf of kindly treatment for dumb creatures began while he was Secretary of the American Legation in St. Petersburg. On his way home from Russia he became acquainted with the Earl of Harrowby, President of the S. P. C. A., and on returning to New York he organized the humane institution there. A. T. Stewart was one of his influential coadjutors in the enterprise. As a result of Mr. Bergh's endeavors similar societies, armed with the power of the law, now exist in thirty-four States where they were before unknown. The anti-cruelty law has been passed in thirty-seven. The movement has extended to Canada, to Cuba, to Brazil and the Argentine Republic, and is constantly widening. Mr. Bergh was one of the prime movers in starting the more recent Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children. In person he was a tall, erect man, with a narrow, intellectual face, a high forehead and light blue eyes. His appearance and manner denoted a power of will which invariably commanded respect. He was a member of the bar, and by statute an Assistant District Attorney in the enforcement of laws against cruelty to animals. Having a competence from the start, he devoted the best part of his life to the work of protecting the brute creation from abuse, without receiving any pecuniary benefit from his services in that regard.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Mormon elders who made many converts in Virginia are threatened with lynch law if they stay in the country.

Enabling acts for the admission of North Dakota and Washington Territories as States will be favorably reported to the Senate.

The schooner yacht *Coronet*, that beat the Dauntless in a race across the Atlantic, has sailed from New York for the Pacific Coast.

Shocking brutalities in some cases amounting to murder are alleged to be habitually practised upon convict contract laborers in Arkansas.

New York had a municipal fight on hand over the question of whether the Irish flag should be hoisted on the city hall on St. Patrick's Day.

The claims of Oregon for money paid out on account of military expenses during the war, amounting to \$390,820 10, are not likely to be allowed by Congress.

President Cleveland is accused of violating his pledges and ignoring the platform of his party by appointing non-residents to Federal offices in the Territories.

A joint resolution has been adopted in the House for investigating the practicability of constructing reservoirs for the storage of water in the arid regions of the United States.

Festivities in honor of the silver wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales were held in all the European capitals. The members of royal families generally called at the British embassies and offered their congratulations.

Disquieting reports are heard of the Indians and half-breeds of the Canadian Northwest. They are in communication with Gabriel Dumont, the executed leader Riel's secretary, now in New York, and Dumont has advised them to secure food by pillage rather than submit to slow starvation.

Sullivan and Mitchell arrived at London on the 12th. Neither of the fighters showed much signs of punishment. A challenge has been cabled to Mitchell, to fight Jack Dempsey of New York for \$10,000 a side, London rules, either in Europe or America—if in America Mitchell to be allowed \$500 for expenses.

Joseph Chamberlain, in an interview in London, said that the Republican Senate might not be willing to allow the present Democratic Government to get the credit of framing a successful treaty, but he did believe the Senate would not take the immense responsibility of rejecting the treaty. He anticipated that, as with the extradition treaty, the Senate would postpone action on the treaty until after the Presidential election. He did not doubt, however, even if the treaty should be rejected, that the settlement now arrived at would be the settlement ultimately effected.

## THE LIQUOR PROBLEM—VI.

Under the local option laws of Georgia, Fulton County, in which the city of Atlanta is situated, voted for prohibition something over two years ago. The vote polled was small, and the majority in favor of prohibition was only 228. Two years later, on the 26th of last November, the question was again submitted to the people of the county, and, at an election in which the vote polled was nearly twenty per cent. larger, the majority against prohibition was 1,122. It is plain, therefore, that prohibition was tried there under exceptionally unfavorable circumstances. Besides the want of popular support, the law was very feeble in its own terms, according to the view of prohibitionists. With these facts in view the reader will please give his attention to the following quotations from an editorial in the *Atlanta Constitution* of June 21, 1887, bearing in mind that the *Constitution* is not a prohibition organ, and therefore not open to the charge of writing such editorial matter "for foreign consumption." "In consideration of the small majority with which Prohibition was carried, and the large number of people who were opposed to seeing it prohibit, the law has been marvelously well observed."

"Prohibition has not injured the city financially. According to the assessor's books, property in the city has increased over \$2,000,000. Taxes have not been increased. Two streets in the city, Decatur and Peters, were known as liquor streets. It was hardly considered proper for a lady to walk these streets without an escort. Now they are just as orderly as any in the city. Property on them has advanced from ten to twenty-five per cent. The loss of \$40,000 revenue consequent on closing the saloons, has tended in no degree to impede the city's progress in any direction. Large appropriations have been made to the water-works, the public schools, the Piedmont Fair, and other improvements."

"Stores in which the liquor trade was conducted are not vacant, but are now occupied by other lines of trade. According to the real estate men more laborers and men of limited means are buying lots than ever before. Rents are more promptly paid than formerly. More houses are rented by the same number of families than heretofore. Before prohibition, sometimes as many as three families would live in one house. The heads of those families are now not spending their money for drink; are each able to rent a house, thus using three instead of one. Workingmen who formerly spent a great part of their money for liquor, now spend it in food and clothes for their families. The retail grocery men sell more goods and collect their bills better than ever before. Thus they are able to settle more promptly with the wholesale men."

"Attendance upon the public schools has increased. The Superintendent of Public Instruction said in his report to the Board of Education, made January 1, 1887:

"During the past year it has become a subject of remark by teachers in the schools and by visitors, that the children were more tidy, were better dressed, were better shod, and presented a neater appearance than ever before. Less trouble has been experienced in having parents, purchase books required by the rules; fewer children have been withdrawn to aid in supporting the family; the higher classes in the grammar schools have been fuller, and more children have been promoted to the high schools, both male and female, than ever before in the history of the schools. All these indications point to the increased prosperity of the city, and to the growing interest in the cause of education on the part of the people."

"There has been a marked increase in attendance upon the Sunday Schools of the city. This is especially noticeable among the suburban churches. Many children have started to the Sunday Schools who were not able to attend for want of proper clothing."

"The determination on the part of the people to prohibit the liquor traffic has stimulated a disposition to do away with other evils. The laws against gambling are rigidly enforced. A considerable stock of gamblers' tools gathered together by the police for several years past, was recently used for the purpose of making a large bonfire on one of the unoccupied squares of the city. The city council has refused longer to grant licenses to bucket shops, thus putting the seal of its condemnation upon gambling of all kinds."

"All these reforms have had a decided tendency to diminish crime. Two weeks were necessary formerly to get through with the criminal docket. During the present year it was closed out in two days. The chain-gang is almost left with nothing but the chains and the balls. The gang part would not be large enough to work the public roads of the county, were it not augmented by fresh supplies from the surrounding counties. The city government is in the hands of our best citizens."

At a later date Col. Grady, the editor of the *Constitution*, said of the effects of prohibition: "In the two years of prohibition the records showed a decrease of 2,595 civil cases, or thirty per cent. in justice court cases, which handle suits or executions of less than \$100; a greater decrease in criminal cases; still greater decrease in distress warrants; an increase of 4,070 poll tax payers; one savings bank had grown into five; six building and loan associations into fifteen, through which the workingmen put an excess of \$12,000 a month into homes formerly spent otherwise; more than one million and a quarter dollars had been added to our banking capital and surplus, and one million added to our deposits; 1,280,000 put into new shops and factories; nearly half a million put into new schools and churches; the 120 bar-rooms replaced with legitimate shops or stores, and the number of business licenses increased over twenty per cent; the merchants reporting a remarkable advance in the purchases of the poorer classes and agreeing that this was the best business year Atlanta ever had, the total of business failures having decreased nearly one-half; the churches reporting that the church poor had almost

entirely disappeared and that the poor fund was accumulating."

This is the testimony of a man who knows what he is talking about, and who would not dare, were he so inclined, to falsify facts right at home. And it is remarkable how universal is the testimony that wherever prohibition is reasonably well enforced, crime and poverty decrease and other businesses go on with increased prosperity.

HENRY S. TOWNSEND.

## Supreme Court—At Chambers.

MONDAY, March 26th.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE RICKERTON.  
Estate of Thomas Brown, deceased. Settlement account. The final account of Mary Ann Brown, executrix, is approved and she discharged. C. Brown, attorney for executrix.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE PRESTON.  
W. H. Cornwell vs. Jos. Fernandez. Demurrer. Argued and submitted. Neumann for plaintiff; Ashford & Ashford for defendant.

Guardianship of Daniel P. R. Isenberg. Settlement. The final account of Charles M. Cooke, guardian, is approved; he is discharged and his bond cancelled. W. R. Castle for guardian.

BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE JUDD.  
Guardianship of Federhen minors. Petition for allowance of first accounts and division of cash on hand. Continued to the 27th. No appearance of or for guardian. A. Rosa for other heirs.

Estate of Kailikole, deceased. Petition of Nahora Hipa for probate of will. Continued from the 19th instant. Partly heard and continued until the 27th, to take evidence of deceased's wife. W. O. Smith for petitioner; J. L. Kaulukou for contestant.

TUESDAY, March 27th.

BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE JUDD.  
Guardianship of Federhen minors. Petition for allowance of first accounts and division of cash on hand. The accounts are approved, the balance cash to be divided, viz.: widow her dower in it; remainder equally among four minors or their legal representatives. W. A. Whiting for guardian; A. Rosa for other heirs.

Estate of Cui Yit, or Ah Yet, deceased. Petition of W. R. Castle for probate of will. Hearing continued from the 26th. Ordered that the will is admitted to probate, that letters be issued to W. R. Castle, that he be appointed guardian of the son, Chu Sam Sau, a minor, and his co-executor, and that notice be published to creditors of the estate in the *HAWAIIAN WEEKLY GAZETTE*.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE PRESTON.  
Estate of Domingo Lopes Ramos, deceased. Final settlement. The final account of Joseph P. Mendonca, administrator, is approved, he discharged and his bond cancelled.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE RICKERTON.  
Guardianship of W. C. and M. Jones, minors. Account of W. A. Kinney, guardian, is approved, his resignation as such is accepted, and Henry Smith is appointed guardian of said minors under \$1,200 bonds.

WEDNESDAY, March 28th.

BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE JUDD.  
Estate of Kailikole (k.), late of Waikiki, deceased. Petition of Nahora Hipa for probate of will, etc. Hearing on motion of contestant to introduce further evidence. The motion is allowed, testimony taken, and, after argument, the Court orders the will admitted to probate and appoints the same administrator (petitioner), with the will annexed. W. O. Smith for proponent, J. L. Kaulukou for contestant.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE DOLE.  
C. R. Bishop et al vs. A. J. Cartwright. Partition. M. D. Monsarrat, Jas. I. Dowsett, sr., and J. F. Brown are appointed commissioners to partition and report. F. M. Hatch for complainants, C. Brown for respondent.

FRIDAY, March 30th.

BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE JUDD.  
D. W. Kanoelehua vs. A. J. Cartwright, executor estate of Emma Kaleleonalani. Bill to declare and execute a trust. Achi for plaintiff; Kinney for defendant.

SATURDAY, March 31st.

BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE JUDD.  
D. W. Kanoelehua vs. A. J. Cartwright, executor of the will of Emma Kaleleonalani. Continuation of hearing. Further continued to Monday, April 2d, at 9:30 a. m.

## INTERMEDIARY DIVISION.

THURSDAY, March 29th.

BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE JUDD.  
Akana vs. Hamoku, assumpsit \$30. Plaintiff's appeal from the Police Court, Honolulu. Counsel file their agreement to a continuance to Tuesday, April 10th. Achi for plaintiff; Poepee for defendant.

Kahannale (w.) vs. Kapuna (k), trespass, damages \$100. Defendant's appeal from the Police Court, Honolulu. Counsel consent to a continuance to Tuesday, April 10th. Achi for plaintiff; Poepee for defendant.

J. W. Luning vs. J. K. Naone, assumpsit \$25.50, balance of account. Defendant's appeal from Police Court, Honolulu. By agreement of counsel, ordered continued until Wednesday, April 4th, at 11 a. m. Creighton for plaintiff; Kaulukou for defendant.

Ho Sow vs. Chin Chow et al., assumpsit for \$200, for services. Plaintiff's appeal from Police Court, Honolulu. By agreement of counsel continued to Thursday, April 5th. V. V. Ashford for plaintiff; Magoon for defendants.

The King vs. Ah Hee, cruelty to animals. Found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 and costs and to be imprisoned 10 days without hard labor. Deputy Attorney-General for Crown; V. V. Ashford for defendant.

Ah Why vs. Wing Wo, replevin. Defendant's appeal from Police Court, Honolulu. On motion of defendant, ordered continued till next term day.

F. H. Hayselden vs. D. Kahaleluhi. Assumpsit \$100. Defendant appeals from Police Court, Honolulu, where, on February 3d, judgment was rendered for plaintiff for \$112 10, including commission and costs. Judgment for defendant. Plaintiff gives notice of appeal. V. V. Ashford and E. Ward for plaintiff; W. A. Kinney for defendant.

One thousand five hundred dozen of gent's linen collars at 10 cents each, 86 boxes of White Star shirts, worth \$2 25 each, we will sell at \$1 25 each. Sizes are 16-17-17 1/2, at C. J. FISHER'S.